

North Carolina Division
United Confederate Veterans



Brochure

1861-1865

"Fortune, that name for the unknown combination of an infinite power,
was wanting to us, and without her aid, the designs of man are as bubbles
upon a troubled ocean."—*Napier*.

AY 9 1867

Dedicated to the 127,000 North Carolinians—
glorious Sons of War—who by their sublime
courage made the State

...IMMORTAL...

By a Comrade

**Statement Showing the Relative Strength
of the North and the South at the Out-
break of Hostilities in 1861.**

Gp 970.7
U57

Military population of the Northern States in 1860.....	3,904,647
Military population of the Southern States in 1860.....	898,184

Difference in favor of the North.....	3,006,463
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The military population embraced all white males between the ages of 18 to 45.

Military population of the Southern States in 1860:

Alabama.....	99,967
Arkansas.....	65,231
Florida.....	15,739
Georgia.....	111,005
Louisiana.....	83,456
Mississippi.....	70,295
North Carolina.....	115,369
South Carolina.....	55,046
Tennessee.....	159,353
Texas.....	92,145
Virginia.....	196,507

Total.....	1,064,193
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Deduct 86,009 that entered the Federal service and 80,000 of the Southern Union men who never fought for the South, and there remain but 898,184 men.

Military Population of the Three Border States, Etc.

The military population of the three border States in 1860 was:

Kentucky.....	180,589
Maryland.....	102,715
Missouri.....	232,781
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Total.....	516,085

These three States furnished 231,509 men to the Northern armies, or a number exceeding one-third of the whole Southern enrollment, divided as follows:

Whites.....	190,744
Negroes.....	40,765

In the Federal service were 494,900 foreigners and 186,917 negroes. The foreigners and negroes numbered more men than was in the whole Southern army.

North Carolina furnished two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry to the Union army.

The number of men furnished by the North from all states and territories aggregated 2,778,304.

Number of Troops Furnished from North Carolina.

Number of troops from North Carolina (Adjutant-General's report November 19, 1869):

Transferred to Confederate States by original rolls on file.....	64,636
Number of conscripts, report of General Holmes, Feb. 9, 1865.....	21,348
Enlisted recruits since 1862.....	21,608
Number of North Carolinians serving in other States	3,100
Number of detailed men (in three regiments and one battalion)	3,117
Number of Junior Reserves	4,207
Additions by coming of age, after Nov. 19, 1864, and other additions (estimated) nine regiments reorganized Home Guards '64-5	5,000
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	125,416

Besides these, North Carolina had in service within the State:

Senior Reserves.....	5,686
State Troops.....	3,203
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	8,489

Relative Strength of the Federal and Confederate Armies at the Closing, Etc.

On May 1, 1865, the Federal forces numbered 1,000,516.

In April 1865, the total aggregate of the Confederate army was about 275,000. Of these 65,387 were in Federal military prisons, and 52,000 were absent from various causes—total 117,387. Deduct these from 275,000 and the total effective strength at the close of the war of the Confederates was 157,613. The Federal excess of strength was 640,194 present for duty; 85,313 absent; total aggregate 725,516.

The mortality was as follows:

Federals killed or mortally wounded.....	110,070
Died of disease	199,730
Died in Confederate prisons,.....	24,866
Deaths from accidents and drowning.....	9,058
Deaths from all other causes, except battle.....	15,814
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Total Federal loss.....	369,528

Confederate Losses by States, Etc.

The Confederate loss, according to the United States Records of the war, were as follows:

	Killed	Died of Wounds	Died of Disease
Alabama (most of rolls missing).....	552	190	724
Arkansas.....	2,165	915	3,782
Florida.....	793	506	1,047
Georgia.....	5,553	1,719	3,702
Louisiana.....	2,618	868	3,052
Mississippi.....	5,807	2,651	6,807
North Carolina.....	14,552	5,151	20,602
South Carolina.....	9,187	3,735	4,760
Tennessee.....	2,115	874	3,425
Texas.....	1,348	1,241	1,260
Virginia.....	5,328	2,519	6,947
Border States.....	1,959	733	2,142
C. S. Regulars.....	1,007	468	1,040
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Total.....	52,954	21,570	59,290
Died in prison.....			133,814
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Total Confederate loss.....			160,250
Total Federal loss.....			369,528
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Grand total.....			529,778

Comparative Death Loss in Prison.

Federals confined in Confederate prisons	270,000
Confederates confined in Federal prisons	220,000
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Excess of Federals	50,000
Confederates died in Federal prisons.....	26,436
Federals died in Confederate prisons.....	22,570
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Excess of Confederate deaths	3,866

These figures are from the reports of U. S. Secretary of war, Stanton and Surgeon General Barnes, U. S. A.

North Carolina's Losses.

The total sacrifice of life in the Confederate army by the bullet and disease has been closely estimated at 160,250 men. The captured muster rolls on file in the Bureau of Confederate Archives were compiled by General Fry, of the United States army, shows, respecting North Carolina, as follows: the names of 677 officers and 13,845 men killed on the field, a total of 14,522. Died of wounds, 330 officers and 4,821 enlisted men; a total of 5,151. A grand total by the bullet of 19,673 men.

Died of disease, 541 officers and 20,602 enlisted men; a total of 21,143. Summing up of North Carolina's contribution to the Civil War, 40,816.

And as great as this loss shows, they are made up from the rolls of only 69 regiments and 10 battalions of infantry, instead of 78 regiments and 20 battalions, which Judge Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, includes in his most valuable history. In the records examined by General Fry, and from the losses sustained by North Carolina, as compiled, North Carolina is credited with only one regiment of cavalry and 5 battalions, whereas the State is really entitled to credit for 7 regiments of cavalry, and instead of 2 battalions and 9 light batteries the State is entitled to credit for 3 regiments of artillery. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably doubted that a very considerable addition must be made to the 40,275 whose names are enrolled upon the bloody scroll of honor, already sublime, when we note that it was 6,000 more than double the loss sustained by any other State.

North Carolina's White Population from the Census of 1860, Number of Soldiers Furnished, Etc.

North Carolina's white population by the census of 1860 was 624,945. As nearly as can be ascertained she furnished 127,000 soldiers, besides 8,489 home guards and militia, called out from time to time for short terms of service within the State, and North Carolina's quota was 78 regiments, averaging 1600 men each, and 20 battalions, the latter chiefly artillery and cavalry. Of these, 68 regiments and 10 battalions went into service as early as 1862. North Carolina's military population from 18 to 45 at the outbreak of hostilities was 115,369, and yet North Carolina furnished 12,000 more soldiers than her arms-bearing population. Surely it can be said, she ground the "Seed Corn" and robbed the Cradle and the Grave.

The first libation was poured upon the altar of Southern liberties when the soul of Henry L. Wyatt went to the home of the Soldier and the Patriot at Bethel. The high-water mark of human courage was reached when at Gettysburg and Chicamauga North Carolina soldiers bore the Stars and Bars upon the very crest of the wave. The expiring efforts of the "Storm-Cradled Republic that fell" were made by North Carolinians—Generals Grimes, Cox, and Roberts. Henry A. London, of Chatham county, North

Carolina, of Gen. Grimes' staff, carried the last dispatch at Appomattox, and when the curtain fell upon the bloody tragedy at Appomattox, North Carolinians were the pall-bearers.

It was of these faithful Bayards that in the hour of the last march General Lee said:

“God bless North Carolina.”

Per Cent of Greatest Regimental Losses.

Summary of percentage of losses of regiments is interesting:

26th North Carolina at Gettysburg.....	87	per cent
1st Texas at Sharpsburg	82	"
21st Georgia at Manassas	76	"
6th Mississippi at Shiloh.....	71	"
South Carolina Palmetto Sharpshooters at Glendale.....	68	"

Federal losses:

1st Minnesota at Gettysburg.....	82	per cent
141st Pennsylvania at Gettysburg.....	76	"
101st New York at Manassas	74	"
25th Massachusetts at Cold Harbor	70	"
36th Missouri at Bethesda Church	69	"
8th Vermont at Cedar Creek.....	68	"

Of the ten regiments of either side which sustained the heaviest loss in any one engagement, during the war, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey furnished one each, NORTH CAROLINA FURNISHED THREE.

North Carolina at Appomattox, Etc.

North Carolina furnished from first to last one-fifth of the entire Confederate army, and at Appomattox, one-half of the paroled arm's-bearing Confederate soldiers were from North Carolina. The last charge of the army under Lee was made by North Carolinians. The last gun was fired by Flanner's Battery from Wilmington, N. C. The last capture was made by Gen. W. P. Robert's Brigade. North Carolina soldiers were found dead furthest up the blood stained slopes at Gettysburg, and the United States Government has erected in Dyer's Field at Chicamauga, the high water mark reached by any Southern troops, upon this field of carnage and death, and credits the feat to North Carolina.

Of the 28,000 paroled at Appomattox, 7,792 were Infantry with arms and about 2,100 were Cavalry, making a total of 9,892 arms-bearing soldiers; the remainder were heads of departments and clerks fleeing Richmond, teamsters, cooks, etc. Of those paroled 5,085 were North Carolinians.

Pickett or Pettigrew—Which?

In Pickett's charge, at Gettysburg, there were nineteen Virginia regiments and fifteen regiments from North Carolina. Pickett's entire division lost 214 men. No brigade of Pickett's division had as many killed and wounded as the 26th North Carolina Regiment alone. Of the 2,592 Confederates killed on the field, North Carolina lost 770, Georgia 435, Virginia 399, Mississippi 258, South Carolina 217, Alabama 204. The three brigades which lost more killed than any others were Pettigrew's (North Carolina) which mourned the death of 190 men, Davis (composed of three Mississippi and one North Carolina Regiment) lost 180 and Daniels, (North Carolina), which lost 165.

Capt. E. F. Satterfield, Company H, 55th North Carolina Regiment, Davis Brigade, was found killed furthest to the front at Gettysburg of any of the many thousands slain in that bloody engagement of three days.

Out of the twenty-eight regiments most heavily engaged and suffering the severest loss, sixteen were from North Carolina.

Relative Strength of Pickett and Pettigrew at Gettysburg.

On the 3rd day at Gettysburg, Pickett's Division numbered:

Garnet's Brigade—composed of the 8th, 18th 19th, 28th and 56th Virginia Regiments.

Armistead's Brigade—composed of the 9th, 14th 38th 53rd and 57th Virginia Regiments.

Kemper's Brigade—composed of the 1st, 3rd, 7th, 11th, and 24th Virginia Regiments.

Archer's Brigade—4 regiments.

Nineteen Virginia Regiments lost 1,438 killed and wounded.

Pettigrew's Brigade, composed of 4 North Carolina Regiments, in the 1st and 3rd days fight lost 1,405 killed and wounded, which is within 33 of the loss in killed and wounded sustained by the 19 Virginia Regiments composing Pickett's Division. No Brigade in Pickett's Division sustained a loss as great as the 26th North Carolina Regiment.

In the assault 42 Confederate Regiments were engaged. Pickett's Division containing 19 Virginia Regiments; 15 North Carolina Regiments; 3 Mississippi; 3 Tennessee, and 2 Alabama.

North Carolina at Seven Pines, Williamsburg, and Malvern Hill.

The Muster Rolls of June 30, 1863, makes 800 muskets taken into battle by the 26th North Carolina on the first day at Gettysburg. Of this number, 708 were killed and wounded, and missing, as the losses in the first and third days fighting at Gettysburg, over 88 per cent. Of the officers 34 out of 39 were killed or wounded—over 87 per cent.

Seventeen men of the 26th were either killed or seriously wounded, bearing the colors of the regiment, and two were captured as they reached the Federal lines, the Federals calling out as they captured them, "Come over on the side of the Lord."

At Seven Pines, the 4th North Carolina Regiment of General Geo. B. Anderson's Brigade justly earned its sobriquet of the "Bloody Fourth." The regiment was here commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bryan Grimes, who led the charge, and was the only officer surviving the fight unwounded. The Fourth went into this fight with 520 men and 25 officers—the "noble 545." In carrying the works it lost 462 men and 24 officers killed and wounded; this was the bloodiest charge of the war. In this battle, all the color guards being killed, the intrepid and heroic John Stikeleather became color bearer and proudly bore the banner to its surrender at Appomattox.

Of 415 North Carolinians at Williamsburg, composing the 5th North

Carolina Regiment, 75 remained to roll call. It was of the 5th North Carolina that General Hancock, of the Union army, said:

“They should have immortality inscribed on their banners.”

At the Battle of Seven Pines, the conduct of the 6th North Carolina Regiment under Pender in General Whiting's Brigade, was such that President Davis promoted Pender on the field, to the rank of General, remarking: “I wish I had the commission to hand you here.”

The men of the 1st and 3rd North Carolina Regiments in the “Stonewall Division” were found among the dead lying nearest the Federal guns on the slope of Malvern Hill.

North Carolina at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Winchester.

At Fredericksburg, the 57th and 48th North Carolina Regiments sustained the heaviest losses, and of the 18 regiments of Lee's army sustaining the greatest loss in this engagement, no less than 9 were from North Carolina.

At Chancellorsville, of all Lee's army the 10 brigades most busy in the work of destruction were North Carolinians; the 5th Alabama excepted, which fought with the "Tar Heels" in Rhode's Division. The 7 regiments with the most killed and wounded were the 37th, the 13th, the 4th, the 3rd, the 33rd, the 22nd and the 23rd North Carolina Regiments, while 4 more are very near them. Out of the 28 regiments most heavily engaged and suffering the greatest loss, North Carolina alone furnished 16.

At Winchester, Stonewall Jackson held in check 20,000 Union troops, with 2,800 Confederates. The 21st North Carolina Regiment under Kirkland opened the engagement. Their chivalrous enemy, General Shields of the Union army, writes: "Such was their gallantry and high state of discipline that at no time during the battle or pursuit did they give way to panic."

At Bentonville, Jo. Johnston, with less than 18,000, nearly half of whom were North Carolinians, held the 80,000 trained veterans of Sherman at bay for three days.

North Carolina at Reams Station and Kilpatrick's Raid on Richmond.

It was Pettigrew, a North Carolinian, who commanded the rear guard after Gettysburg. It was the gallant Colonel Cheek, a North Carolinian, who drove Kilpatrick from his raid upon Richmond five thousand in number, with a squadron or two of North Carolina cavalry, and one gun.

It was Cooke, McRae and Lane, North Carolinians, of the infantry and Barringer, a North Carolinian, of the cavalry, at Reams Station who saved the army from an Appomattox in August, 1864. When other troops lay upon the ground under fire, and refused to charge, the men themselves, glorious sons of war, gallant North Carolinians, demanded of their officers to be lead against the enemy with all his artillery and picked troops under Hancock.

And those gaunt and starved heroes, less than 1,800 in all, took the works and captured 1,200 prisoners to say nothing of the dead and wounded of the enemy. Then even the reticent Lee could not refrain himself from writing to Governor Vance to congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the distinguished fidelity and gallantry of her troops.

North Carolina at Sharpsburg, Mechanicsville, and South Mountain.

At Sharpsburg, where Lee's 33,000 men drove back the 95,000 of McClellan, and held the field of battle the following day, all acknowledged that North Carolina saved the day.

The immortal 3rd, is at the head of the roll of honor, losing 330 out of 520 men in one and a half hours. From noon of one day until ten in the morning of the next, they maintained their exposed position, without even a drop of water. They kept their line against repeated attacks even after their cartridge boxes were emptied and the cartridge boxes of the dead comrades exhausted. Except the 13th Georgia, the 48th, 27th and 13th North Carolina regiments sustained the heaviest losses of any other regiment engaged at Sharpsburg.

In the Seven Days' battle around Richmond, from Mechanicsville to Malvern Hill, North Carolina had one-fourth of the regiments (45 infantry, 1 cavalry, and 4 battalions of artillery) that were engaged (174 regiments engaged.)

In that week North Carolina lost 4,271 of her brave sons in that series of battles, or one-tenth of her entire loss by the war.

Of the eighteen regiments suffering the greatest loss in Lee's army, no less than nine were from North Carolina.

It was in this slaughter pen that Company C of the 14th North Carolina Regiment had not a man remaining of 45 taken into action.

At South Mountain, the day before the battle of Sharpsburg, 4,000 men of Hill's division held in check 33,000 of McClellan's troops.

North Carolina at Hanover Court House and Chamberlain's Run.

At Hanover C. H. Branch, with six North Carolina regiments and one gun, met Fitz John Porter's whole corps. The splendid 18th North Carolina, under Col. Robert Cowan, led the charge with such effect that Porter declared the Confederates had 8,000 men, and General Lee congratulated Branch, to use his words, "upon the gallant manner your troops opposed a very superior force of the enemy."

At Gettysburg the 26th North Carolina, of Pettigrew's Brigade, Heth's Division, went into action with an effective strength of "over 800 men," as stated in the official regimental report. Their loss, according to the Surgeon General's report, was 86 killed, 502 wounded; total, 588. In addition, 120 were missing.

* * The Quartermaster, who made the official report on the 4th of July, states that only 216 were left for duty after the first day's fight. It then participated in the charge on the third day of the battle, and on the following day only mustered 80 men for duty, the missing ones having fallen in the final charges. On the first day Captain Tuttle's company went into action with 3 officers and 84 men, and all of the officers and 83 of the men were killed or wounded. The loss of the 26th was the severest regimental loss during the war."

At Chamberlain's Run on the day before Lee evacuated Petersburg the First N. C. Calvary Regiment (dismounted), commanded by Colonel Cheek, waded a creek waist deep 75 yards wide, under heavy fire, and drove the enemy from an entrenched position. General Lee complimented the regiment in the highest terms. The 13th Virginia, who was on the left of the 1st North Carolina Calvary, gave enthusiastic cheers.

North Carolina at Charleston and Battery Wagner.

In the defense of Charleston, at Battery Wagner, the 51st and 61st North Carolina Regiments won eternal renown. General Seymour, of the United States army, speaks thus: "From about noon until nightfall, the fort was subjected to such a weight of artillery, as has probably never before been turned upon a single point."

At dusk, three brigades of the Union troops assaulted the Confederate lines, and Colonel Putnam with his Massachusettes troops made a lodgement in the Confederate works. Volunteers were called for to accept the desperate, hand to hand effort to drive them out or all was lost. Both the 51st North Carolina Regiment and the Charleston Battalion contended for the post of honor, and of death. The Charleston Battalion was chosen and made the trial, only to be driven back and defeated. Then the grand 51st North Carolina Regiment stripped for the death-grapple and when it was over, Putnam was slain, and such of his forces as were living were prisoners in the hands of the North Carolinians. And so Wagner was saved.

North Carolina at Petersburg, Johnson's Surrender, Etc.

The last day at Petersburg, time was gained for the arrangements for the retreat at night, by the sublime sacrifice of some 250 North Carolinian's chiefly Lane's Brigade, hastily retiring into the town, and commanded by Lieut. Geo. H. Snow, Raleigh, N. C., of the '33rd North Carolina Regiment.

With twenty-four rounds for the two small guns, and scanty cartridges, but great hearts, these Spartans kept back General Gibbon's advance for many hours, and strewing the ground with 600 dead and wounded, until the enemy's army rushing in, found but a score yet firing, while the wounded were loading for their fighting brethren.

General Robert F. Hoke, "the Superb," after successfully resisting the trained veterans of Sherman, Terry and Schofield for three days at Bentonville, the last general engagement of the war, surrendered one-third of the muskets at "Johnson's Surrender" at Greensboro.

The three regiments suffering the greatest loss in the seven days around Richmond were the 7th, 12th and 18th North Carolina.

At Fredericksburg the two regiments suffering the greatest loss was the 48th and 57th North Carolina.

North Carolina at Chicamauga.

There are few spots of earth that the patriotic son of the Old Tar Heel State can visit with more pride in the indomitable stock to which he belongs than the far famed Valley of blood at Chicamauga.

By the authority of the United States Congress, he will find tablets that show the honorable position on the right of the Confederate line of the 6th North Carolina Cavalry, and the 29th, and he will see the tablets in Dyer's Field, which recounts that "on this spot, the 29th North Carolina Regiment captured the massed collection of nine guns of United States artillery."

Another tablet, no less memorable, marks the spot where at noon, on Sunday, September 20, 1863, the 60TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT REACHED THE FARTHEST POINT WITHIN THE FEDERAL LINES ATTAINED BY ANY SOUTHERN TROOPS IN THAT FAMOUS CHARGE.

North Carolina at Fort Fisher.

“At Fort Fisher, the enemy lost by their own statement 1,445 killed and wounded and missing, while counting even the sick and the wounded the Confederates had only 1,900, with forty-four guns, contending against 10,500 men on shore, and 600 heavy guns afloat, killing and wounding almost as many of the enemy as there were soldiers in the fort, and not surrendering until the last shot was expended.

Colonel Lambe, of Virginia, commander in charge of Fort Fisher, says: “When I recall this magnificent struggle unsurpassed in ancient or modern warfare, and remember the devoted patriotism and heroic courage of my garrison, I feel proud to know that I have North Carolina blood coursing through my veins, and I confidently believe that the time will come with the Old North State when her people will regard her defense of Fort Fisher as the grandest event in her heroic past.”

North Carolina's First Sacrifice and List of North Carolina Generals Killed in Battle.

The first soldier from North Carolina who lost his life for the Confederacy was James Hudson, of Mecklenburg county, member of the "Hornet's Nest Rifles," Company B, 1st North Carolina Regiment, who died in Hospital at Raleigh, May 11, 1861, of pneumonia.

The first soldier killed in battle on the Confederate side was Henry L. Wyatt, of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, member of the "Edgecombe Guards," Company A, 1st North Carolina Regiment, killed at the Battle of Bethel, June 10, 1861.

There were 78 Confederate Generals either killed or mortally wounded in battle. Eight were North Carolinians. Three were born in North Carolina who were killed coming from other States. They were Generals Leonidas Polk, Ben McCulloch, and Felix B. Zollicoffer. McCulloch and Zollicoffer were born in Halifax county, North Carolina. General Polk was born at Raleigh, N. C.

The generals killed or mortally wounded were: W. D. Pender, W. H. C. Whiting, Jas. B. Gordon, S. D. Ramseur, George B. Anderson, L. O'B. Branch, Junius Daniel, A. C. Godwin, James Johnston Pettigrew.

North Carolina Complimented by Lee and Jackson, Etc.

What Lee and Jackson thought of our brave North Carolina troops remains forever emblazoned in the proudest records of the army of Northern Virginia. Jackson, though mortally wounded, stricken by his own men, like the eagle, wounded with a shaft winged from his own plumage, begs of Lee to thank, in his name, the heroes of Rhodes' (North Carolina) division, for the victorious attack, and the captured colors and guns of Hooker's lines, and the commander in chief complied with the dying warrior's request, explaining to the army this special request of the dying chieftain.

North Carolina met the inevitable in the spirit of General Maury's farewell order, "Conscious that we have played our part like men, confident of the righteousness of our cause, without regret for our past, without despair of the future."

Number of Conflicts—Soldiers Home.

Maj. Peter J. Otey, of Virginia, who recently died while representing the Lynchburg district in U. S. Congress, compiled the following summary: "We fought 2,261 conflicts, 521 of which were in Virginia. We won 85 of the victories. The Confederates won 1,922 engagements; the Federals won 339; the Confederates won one and one-half conflicts per day for four years, including Sundays. We fought 156 engagements in 1861; 564 in 1862; 627 in 1863; 779 in 1864, and 135 in 1865."

The Confederate Soldiers Home, situated at Raleigh, N. C., has capacity to care for 150 Confederate veterans. Besides the State of North Carolina makes an appropriation of \$200,000 to pension the disabled Confederate soldiers. The Confederate Soldiers Home is managed by the following board of directors:

Capt. R. H. Brooks is superintendent of the Soldiers Home, assisted by his most estimable wife as matron.

ROSTER OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.

HEADQUARTERS NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.,
DURHAM, N. C., June 10, 1905.

JULIAN S. CARR, Major-General, Commanding North Carolina Division.

Col. H. A. London, Pittsboro, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. H. Gregory, Statesville, Inspector-General.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan, Raleigh, Paymaster General.

G. S. Ferguson, Waynesville, Assistant Paymaster General.

~~Lieut.-Col. T. L. Emery, Weldon, Quartermaster-General.~~

Lieut.-Col. C. B. Watson, Winston, Judge-Advocate-General.

Lieut.-Col. P. H. Hanes, Winston, Commissary-General.

Lieut.-Col. J. B. Starr, Fayetteville, Chief of Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Wall, Wadesboro, Chief of Ordnance.

Major Cicero W. Barker, Salisbury, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. McMillan, Wilmington, Surgeon-General.

~~B. E. Dixon, Raleigh, Assistant Surgeon General.~~

Lieut.-Col. A. D. Betts, Lillington, Chaplain-General.

Major J. W. Scott, Greensboro, Assistant Inspector-General.

Major Harrison Watts, Charlotte, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General.

A. W. Graham, Oxford, Assistant Judge Advocate General.

Major R. F. Wilson, Winston, Assistant Commissary-General.

Captain J. H. Currie, Fayetteville, Color Bearer.

Major J. Shakespere Harris, Charlotte, Chief of Scouts.

~~Dr. Peter E. Hines, M. D., Raleigh, Chief of Medical Department and Hospitals.~~

The following as Aides-de-Camp: Majors Ashley Horne, Clayton; F. H. Busbee, Raleigh; A. H. Boyden, Salisbury; George H. Hall, Red Springs; R. P. Paddison, Point Caswell; W. P. Oldham, Wilmington; J. A. Long, Roxboro; W. P. Wood, Asheboro; S. H. Smith, Winston; Col. Paul B. Means, Concord; F. H. Leatherwood, Webster; C. M. Parks, Tarboro; C. Frank, Siler; Jas. A. Bryan, Newbern; R. B. Peebles, Jackson; T. C. Davis, Morehead City; J. J. Wolvenden, New Bern; E. S. Marsh, Belhaven; and J. F. Rheinhardt, Lincolnton. *Sto. 1st*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.,
STATESVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1905.

P. C. CARLTON, Statesville, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding 1st Division U. C. V.

Adjutant and Chief of Staff—J. C. Irvin, Statesville, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Inspector General—J. R. Paddison, Mt. Airy, with rank of Major.

Quartermaster General—D. A. Caldwell, Concord, with rank of Major.

Commissary—L. Harrill, Statesville, with rank of Major.

Judge Advocate—A. C. Avery, Morganton, with rank of Major.

Surgeon—Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Salem, with rank of Major.

Chaplain—Rev. J. A. Weston, Hickory, with rank of Major.

Personal Staff—D. P. Mast, Winston, with rank of Captain.

Philo C. Hall, Hickory, with rank of Captain.

W. A. Day, Sherrill's Ford, with rank of Captain.

J. A. Stikeleather, Olin, with rank of Captain.

Color Bearer—R. O. Leinster, Statesville, with rank of Captain.

Sponsor—Miss Mary Carton, Statesville.

CAMPS COMPOSING FIRST BRIGADE N. C. U. C. V.

- No. 162. Catawba Camp, Hickory.
212. Cabarrus County Camp, Concord.
309. Chas. F. Fisher Camp, Salisbury.
349. Col. R. Campbell Camp, Statesville.
436. Norfleet Camp, Winston.
486. Ruffin Camp, Burlington.
795. Guilford County Camp, Greensboro.
797. Surry County Camp, Mt. Airy.
952. Col. Jno. T. Jones Camp, Lenoir.
1155. Confederate Veterans Camp, Elrose.
1156. Davis Lee Dickerson Camp, Rutherfordton.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.,
PITTSBORO, N. C., June 10, 1905.

WILLIAM L. LONDON, Pittsboro, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding 2d
Div. U. C. V., Staff of the 2d N. C. Brigade.

J. G. Rencher, Lt. Col., Chief of Staff, Pittsboro, N. C.
W. A. Smith, Major Inspector, Ansonville, N. C.
M. L. Davis, Major, Quartermaster, Charlotte, N. C.
A. B. Stronach, Major, Commissary, Raleigh, N. C.
L. Leon, Major, Chief of Ordnance, Charlotte, N. C.
S. A. Ashe, Major, Judge Advocate, Raleigh, N. C.
Edwin Sully, Major, Chief of Artillery, Rockingham, N. C.
J. M. Covington, Major, Surgeon, Rockingham, N. C.
W. H. Moore, Major, Chaplain, Pittsboro N. C.
J. D. Gibson, Captain, Color Bearer, Maxton, N. C.

AIDS, WITH RANK OF CAPTAIN.

S. H. Hilton, Charlotte, N. C.
E. J. Holt, Smithfield, N. C.
H. C. Moore, Monroe, N. C.
N. A. Ramsey, Durham, N. C.
J. C. Marshall, Wadesboro, N. C.
Frank Barnes, Wilson, N. C.
Thos. McBride, Red Springs, N. C.

CAMPS COMPOSING SECOND BRIGADE N. C. DIVISION OF THE U. C. V.

- No. 382. Mecklenburg Camp, Charlotte, N. C.
- 387. L. J. Merritt Camp, Pittsboro, N. C.
- 417. Ryan Camp, Maxton, N. C.
- 515. L. O'B. Branch Camp, Raleigh, N. C.
- 781. Walker Camp, Monroe, N. C.
- 818. Robert Webb Camp, Durham, N. C.
- 830. Richmond County Camp, Rockingham, N. C.
- 833. Walter R. Moore Camp, Smithfield, N. C.
- 846. Anson County Camp, Wadesboro, N. C.
- 852. Fayetteville Camp, Fayetteville, N. C.
- 1184. William Gamble Camp, Gastonia, N. C.
- 1206. Person County Camp, Roxboro, N. C.
- 1264. Jesse S. Barnes Camp, Wilson, N. C.
- 1278. Oscar R. Rand Camp, Holly Springs, N. C.
- 1302. Alfred Rowland Camp, Rowland, N. C.
- 666. John Manning Camp, Durham, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 10, 1905.

JAMES I. METTS, Wilmington, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding 3d
Division U. C. V.

Walter G. McRae, Lt. Col. and Asst. Adjt. General of Wilmington.

Major and Judge Advocate, Junius Davis, of Wilmington.

Major and A. Q. M., E. Porter, of Rocky Point.

Major and Commissary of Subsistence, Benj. M. Collins, Ridgeway.

Major and Inspector, R. H. Ricks, Rocky Mount.

Major and Chief of Artillery, Thos. D. Boone, Winton.

Major and Chief of Ordnance, D. Jasper Corbett, Currie.

Major and Surgeon, Thos. Hill, Goldsboro.

Major and Chaplain, Nathaniel Harding, Washington.

John P. Johnston, Ensign, Littleton.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, A. J. Johnson, Clear Run.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, W. B. Shaw, Henderson.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, Matt Manley, New Bern.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, W. T. Caho, Bayboro.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, S. B. Newton, Teachys.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, B. S. Peterson, Clinton.

Captain and Aide-de-Camp, W. S. Peel, Williamston.

By order of JAS. I. METTS, Brigadier General.

WALTER G. MACRAE, Lt. Col. and A. A. G.

CAMPS IN THIRD BRIGADE, U. C. V.

- No. 137. Sampson, Clinton, W. Drawhorn, J. H. Beaman.
254. Cape Fear, Wilmington, W. J. Woodward, A. L. DeRosset.
326. Junius Daniel, Littleton, J. P. Leach.
424. Bryan Grimes, Washington, Macon Bonner, Alston Grimes.
794. Thomas Ruffin, Goldsboro, J. H. Hill, A. B. Hollowell.
845. John C. Lamb, Williamston, W. J. Hardison, W. H. Roberson.
849. Drysdale, Snow Hill, R. H. Best, W. H. Dail.
984. Henry L. Wyatt, Henderson, W. H. Cheek, W. R. Shaw.
1053. Cary Whitaker, Enfield, W. F. Parker, F. C. Pittman.
1067. J. W. Cook, Beaufort, W. S. Roberson, W. S. Chadwick.
1084. John White, Warrenton, Wm. J. White, R. C. Twitty.
1162. New Bern, New Bern, N. C., J. J. Wolfendon, Jas. F. Clark.
1199. Fair Bluff, Fair Bluff, J. W. Powell.
1243. Gates County Camp, Willeyton, Riddick Halfer.
1248. Henry L. Wyatt, Bayboro, O. S. Atmore, W. T. Ceho.
1275. Bill Johnson Camp, Weldon, T. H. Emry, A. L. Zollicofer.
1277. Maurice T. Smith, Oxford, A. W. Graham,
1264. Jessie S. Barnes, Wilson, Jas. T. Wiggins, Com.
1304. H. M. Shaw, Currituck, W. B. Creakmore.
1315. Pettigrew, Edenton, W. B. Shepard.

1490. Wm. J. Houston, Faison, S. B. Newton, B. B. Carr.
1412. Nash County, Nashville, J. H. Thorpe, Robt. H. Ricks.
Westbrook Baldwin Co.
Catherine Lake, Onslow County, S. B. Taylor.
1563. David Williams, Burgaw, Pender County, T. H. W. McIntire.
1527. J. Davis, Louisburg
1533. Lewis David Wayatt, Tarboro.
Winton, Thos. D. Boone.
James I. Metts, Whiteville, H. H. Holton, H. C. Moffitt.

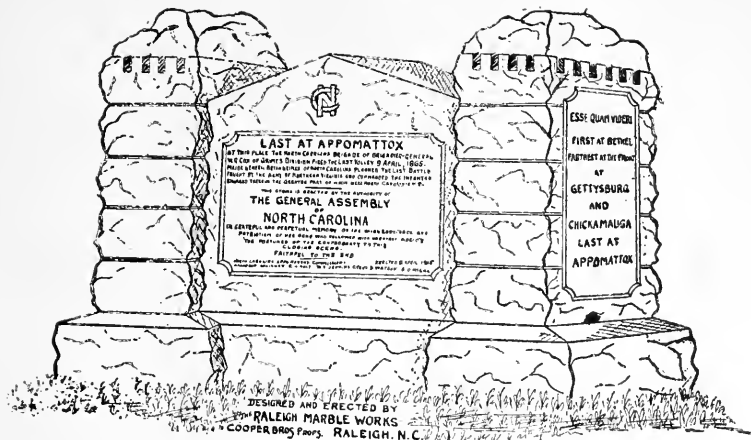
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION U. C. V.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 10, 1905.

JAMES M. RAY, Asheville, N. C., Brigadier-General Commanding 4th Division
U. C. V.

DEAR SIR: I herewith hand you list of the names of my "Staff" and of
the Camps of my Brigade:

J. P. Sawyer, Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Lieut. Col., Asheville, N. C.
W. W. Stringfield, Inspector-General, Lieut. Col., Waynesville, N. C.
J. G. Hall, Paymaster-General, Lieut. Col., Lenoir, N. C.
Robert Bingham, Chief of Ordnance, Lieut. Col., Asheville, N. C.
G. V. Pickens, Judge Advocate General, Major, Hendersonville, N. C.
B. F. Dixon, Chaplain General, Major, Raleigh, N. C.
T. B. Twitty, Surgeon General, Major, Rutherfordton, N. C.
W. A. Curtis, Quartermaster General, Major, Franklin, N. C.
W. A. Enloe, Commissary General, Major, Dillsboro, N. C.
J. P. Horton, Chief of Artillery, Major, Burnesville, N. C.
L. A. Bristol, Assistant Inspector General, Major, Morganton, N. C.
T. D. Latimore, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, Shelby, N. C.
D. K. Collins, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, Bryson City, N. C.
Dilliard Love, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, Webster, N. C.
Gay M. Williams, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, Democrat, N. C.
J. A. Miller, Aide-de-Camp, Captain, Brevard, N. C.
J. Wesley Shelton, Color Bearer, Major, Painter, N. C.
W. W. Stringfield, Aide-de-Camp, Waynesville, N. C.

Zebulon Vance Camp No. 681, Asheville, N. C.
Confederate Veteran Camp No. 956, Murphy, N. C.
Cleveland Camp No. 1045, Shelby, N. C.
Pink Welch Camp No. 848, Waynesville, N. C.
Wat Bryson Camp No. 1021, Hendersonville, N. C.
Confederate Veteran Camp No. 914, Marion, N. C.
Charles L. Robinson Camp No. 947, Franklin, N. C.
Davis Lee Dickerson Camp No. 1156, Rutherfordton, N. C.
Andrew Coleman Camp No. 301, Bryson City, N. C.
Transylvania Camp No. 953, Brevard, N. C.
General Pender Camp No. 1154, Burnesville, N. C.
Sou-No-Kee Camp, Cherokee, N. C.
Avery-McDowell Camp, Morganton, N. C.



NORTH CAROLINA'S MONUMENT AT APPOMATTOX.

INSCRIPTIONS ON MONUMENT.

(NORTH SIDE)

LAST AT APPOMATTOX.

At this Place the North Carolina Brigade
of Brigadier-General W. R. Cox of Grimes' Division
Fired the Last Volley 9 April, 1865
Major-General Bryan Grimes of North Carolina
Planned the Last Battle Fought by the
Army of Northern Virginia and Commanded the Infantry
Engaged Therein, the Greater Part of Whom
Were North Carolinians.

This Stone is Erected by the Authority of
the General Assembly
of
North Carolina
In Grateful and Perpetual Memory of the
Valor, Endurance and Patriotism
of Her Sons
Who Followed With Unshaken Fidelity the
Fortunes of the Confederacy to this Closing Scene.
Faithful to the End.

ERECTED 9 APRIL, 1905.

NORTH CAROLINA APPOMATTOX COMMISSION.

H. A. London, *Chairman*,
W. T. Jenkins,

A. D. McGill.

E. J. Holt,
Cyrus B. Watson,

(SOUTH SIDE)

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS PAROLED AT APPOMATTOX.

BRIGADES.

Cox's, - - - -	572	Cooke's - - -	560
Grimes', - - -	530	Lane's, - - -	570
Johnston's, - -	463	Scales', - - -	719
Lewis', - - - -	447	Ransom's - - -	435
MacRae's, - - - -	442		
Barringer's, - - - -	23		
Robert's, - - - -	93		

Major-General Grimes and Staff, - - - - -	8
Cummings', Miller's, Williams', Flanner's and Ramsay's Batteries, - - -	150
Total North Carolinians Paroled, - - - - -	5,012

(WEST END)

Esse Quam Videri.

First at Bethel
Farthest to the Front at Gettysburg
and Chickamauga
Last at Appomattox

(EAST END)

NORTH CAROLINA.

1860

White Population,	-	-	-	629,942
Military Population,	-	-	-	115,369

1861-'65

Troops Furnished,	-	-	-	127,000
Killed in Battle,	-	-	-	14,522
Died from Wounds,	-	-	-	5,151
Died from Disease,	-	-	-	20,602

NORTH CAROLINA.

At this Place was Fought the Last Skirmish
by Captain Wilson T. Jenkins
of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment,
Commanding Twenty-five Men
of the Fourth and Fourteenth North Carolina Regiments.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Last Federal Battery
Taken by the Confederates was Captured by
the North Carolina Cavalry Brigade
of Brig.-Gen. W. P. Roberts
at this place.

THE LAST CHARGE AT APPOMATTOX.

Scarred on a hundred fields before,
Naked and starved and travel-sore,
 Each man a tiger, hunted,
They stood at bay as brave as Huns,
Last of the Old South's splendid sons,
Flanked by ten thousand shotted guns,
 And by ten thousand fronted.

Scorched by the cannon's molten breath,
They'd climbed the trembling walls of death
 And set their standards tattered,—
Had charged at the bugle's stirring blare
Through bolted gloom and godless glare,
From the dead's reddened gulches, where
 The searching sprapnel shattered.

They formed—that Carolina band—
With Grimes, the Spartan, in command,
 And, at the word of Gordon,
Through splintered fire and stifling smoke
They struck with lightning's scathing stroke—
Those doomed and desperate men—and broke
 Across that iron cordon.

They turned in sullen, slow retreat—
Ah, there are laurels of defeat!—
 Turned for the Chief had spoken;
With one last shot hurled back the foe,
And prayed the trump of doom to blow,
Now that the Southern stars were low,
 The Southern bars were broken.

Sometime the calm, impartial years
Will tell what made them dead to tears
 Of loved ones left to languish;—
What nerved them for the lonely guard,
For cleaving blade and mangling shard,—
What gave them strength in tent and ward
 To drain the dregs of anguish.

But the far ages will propound
What never Sphinx had lore to sound,—
 Why, in such fires of rancor,
The God of Love should find it meet
For Him, with Grant as sledge, to beat
On Lee, the anvil, at such heat,
 Our Nation's great sheet-anchor!

—*Henry Jerome Stockard.*

THE OLD VETERAN'S PARADE.

Get my old knapsack, Mary, get my uniform of gray;
Get my battered helmet, Mary, for I will need them all today;
Get my canteens and my leggins, hand me down my rusty gun;
For I am going out parading with the boys of sixty-one.

Never mind those blood stains, Mary, never mind that ragged hole,
It was made there by a bullet that was searching for my soul.
Just brush off the cobwebs, Mary, and get my bonnie flag of blue,
For I am going out parading with the boys of sixty-two.

Those old clothes don't fit me, Mary, like they did when I was young;
Don't you remember how neatly to my manly form they clung?
Never mind the sleeve that's empty, let it dangle loose and free,
For I am going out parading with the boys of sixty-three.

Draw my sword belt tighter, Mary, fix the strap beneath my chin,
For I have grown old and threadbare, like my uniform, and thin;
But I reckon I'll pass muster, as I did in the days of yore,
For I am going out parading with the boys of sixty-four.

Now I'm ready, kiss me, Mary, kiss your old sweetheart good-bye,
Brush aside those wayward tear drops, Lord, I didn't think you'd cry.
I am not going forth to battle, cheer up, Mary, sakes alive,
I am just going out parading with the boys of sixty-five.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod, and the dews,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue,
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those, in the gloom of defeat,
All, with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of Eternity meet.
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate momemts go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe.
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue;
Under the lillies, the Gray.

So with an equal splendor,
The morning sunrays fall,
With a touch, impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all.
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Brodered with gold, the Blue,
Mellowed with gold, the gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and fields of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done;
In the storms of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!
Under the sod, and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.
—*Dixieland.*

THE LAST CONFEDERATE.

FLORA ELLICE STEVENS.

Who will it be, and where will it be,
And when will it be, none knows;
On height or plain, or the blue sea lane,
When the Last Confederate goes.

Rounding half of the century,
Yet no man knoweth the hour;
Last of an army passed, that rose
Like hosts of the sun in its flower.

The drummer boy of sad Shiloh
Will it be, or the lad with Hood?
The youth at his fallen sire's post,
That the bearded foe withstood?

Gold is the coin of youth, but age
Its debt in silver pays;
Gold at Manassas his its dues
Age at Death's Appomattox lays.

His—a nation born in an April morn,
And laid in an April eve;
His—a banner wind-tossed for four short years,
That the winds for aye shall grieve.

Who will it be, and when will it be?
But one will the Last Confederate be;
They'll wait him who passed, till the rolls be complete,
All the rolls of Jackson and Lee.

Then men will bear to his resting place,
And carve on a white grave stone,
"Here lies the last of a gallant host;
The Last Confederate's gone."

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

SONG AND CHORUS.

WORDS BY HON. WILLIAM GASTON.

1.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at and wittings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

2.

Though she envies not others their merited glory,
Yet her name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
None e'er yields to just rule more loyal submission.

CHORUS.

3.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster,
To the knock of the stranger, or tale of disaster?
How like to the rudeness of their native mountains,
Rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains.

CHORUS.

4.

And her daughters, the queen of the forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, to gentlest breath trembling,
So true at their hearts when the test is applied them,
How blessed each day as we spend it beside them!

CHORUS.

5.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in,
(As happy a reign as this side of Heaven),
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus!
Hurrah! Hurrah, etc.

HO! FOR CAROLINA!

BY REV. WM. B. HARRELL.

The author suggests that when this song is rendered on public occasions, the pleasant effect will be much greater if the Fourth stanza is sung by the gentlemen only, the Fifth by the ladies only, and the audience joins in singing the Sixth stanza and chorus at conclusion.

Let no heart in sorrow weep for other days;
Let no idle dreamers tell in melting lays
Of the merry meetings in the rosy bowers;
For there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.

CHORUS.—Ho! for Carolina! that's the land for me;
In her happy borders roam the brave and free;
And her bright-eyed daughters, none can fairer be,
Oh! it is the land of love, and sweet Liberty.

Down in Carolina grows the lofty pine,
And her groves and forests bear the scented vine;
Here are peaceful homes, too, nestling 'mid the flowers,—
Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.

Ho! for Carolina!

Come to Carolina in the summer time,
When the luscious fruits are hanging in their prime,
And the maidens singing in the leafy bowers ;
Oh! there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.

Ho! for Carolina!

All her girls are charming, graceful, too, and gay,
Happy as the blue-birds in the month of May ;
And they steal your heart, too, by their magic powers,—
Oh! there are no girls on earth that can compare with ours.

Ho! for Carolina!

And her sons so true, in “warp and woof” and “grain,”
First to shed their blood on Freedom’s battle-plain ;
And the first to hail, from sea to mountain bowers,
Strangers from all other lands to this fair land of ours.

Ho! for Carolina!

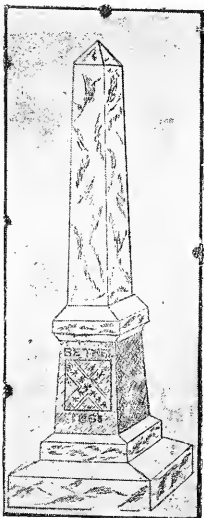
Then, for Carolina, brave, and free, and strong,
Sound the meed of praises “in story and in song”
From her fertile vales and lofty granite towers,—
For there is no land on earth like this fair land of ours.

Ho! for Carolina!

MEMORANDUM.

ADDENDA.

The matter relating to the erection and unveiling of the Bethel Monument was obtained too late to occupy its proper place in the Brochure, hence its insertion here



THE BETHEL MONUMENT.
(18 feet high—of granite)

The Inscriptions on Face of Shaft.

"To Commemorate the Battle of Bethel, June 10th, 1861, first conflict between the Confederate Land Forces, and in memory of Henry Lawson Wyatt, private Co. A., First Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, and the first Confederate soldier to fall in actual battle,"

On Rear of Shaft.

"Erected by the Bethel Monument Association of Virginia and North Carolina, June 10th, 1905."

On Both Sides of Shaft.

On both side of the shaft are reproduced the "stars and bars" flag of the Confederacy, with the word "Bethel" above the date "1861" beneath on one side, and "1905" on the other side.

Inscription on Marker.

On the granite marker, which is placed on what is believed to be the exact spot where Wyatt fell, is the following:

"On this spot, June 10th, 1861, fell Henry Lawson Wyatt, private, Co A., First Regiment, N. C. Volunteers. This stone placed here by the courtesy of Virginia, is erected by authority of the State of North Carolina.

"E. J. HALE,
"W. E. KYLE,
"JNO. H. THORPE,
"W. B. TAYLOR,
"R. H. RICKS,
"Commissioners."

Memorial Tablets.

The Legislature of 1905 passed a bill authorizing the erection on the battlefield at Chickamauga of a memorial tablet to mark the locality of the far advances of the Tar Heel troops, which pushed farther toward the

(Over)

enemy there than the soldiery of any other State, and on the battlefield of Bethel Court House, a memorial tablet to mark the spot where young Wyatt was killed in 1861, the first Confederate soldier killed in the war between the States.

The act was as follows:

"Whereas, at the battle of Bethel, Va., on the 10th of June, 1861, Henry L. Wyatt, a private soldier from North Carolina, was the first Confederate soldier killed in battle, and at Chickamauga, North Carolina troops made the farthest advance, both on the 19th and 20th of September, 1863; and, whereas, there is no memorial to mark these historic spots, save a pine board tacked to a telegraph pole at Chickamauga, on which field the positions held by other troops from our sister Southern States are marked by costly and appropriate memorials, now, therefore,

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

That in honor of so much valor, tablets, with appropriate inscriptions, shall be erected to mark the farthest advance of the North Carolina troops at Chickamauga, at a cost not exceeding five hundred dollars for said tablets, including all accompanying expenses, and Judge A. C. Avery, chairman; James M. Ray, M. C. Toms, Isaac H. Bailey and Henry C. Chambers are hereby appointed special commissioners to prepare suitable inscription and procure and supervise the erection and placing the tablets.

"That for the purpose of erecting a tablet to mark the spot where Wyatt fell, Major E. J. Hale, chairman; Capt. W. E. Kyle, Capt. John H. Thorpe, Capt. W. B. Taylor and R. H. Ricks are hereby appointed a special commission to prepare suitable inscriptions and supervise the erection and placing of the tablets to mark the appropriate spot at Bethel, Va., at a cost not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for said purpose, including all attendant expenses.

"The above sums are appropriated for said purposes to be paid on the order of the chairman of the respective commissioners, and approved by the governor."

Bethel.

The Battle of Bethel was fought Monday, June 10, 1861. The engagement began at 9 a. m. and lasted until half past 1.

The 1st North Carolina, afterwards known as the "Bethel," Regiment, 800 strong, and 400 Virginians, including the Richmond Howitzers, commanded by Maj. Randolph, afterwards Secretary of War, constituted the Confederate forces—all under the command of Colonel, afterwards Lieut.-General, Daniel H. Hill.

The Federals numbered 4,400 men—the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 7th New York Regiments, the 1st Vermont, the 4th Massachusetts, and a detachment of the 2d U. S. Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Griebble—all under command of Brig.-General Pierce.

Casualties.

Private Henry Lawson Wyatt, Co. A, 1st North Carolina Regiment, mortally wounded, and 6 members of the regiment wounded; 3 members of the Richmond Howitzers wounded, and Lieutenant J. W. Ratchford, aide to Col. D. H. Hill, contusion in forehead from grape shot; 1 killed, 10 wounded.

The Federal loss was estimated by Colonel Hill at 300. Maj.-General Benjamin F. Butler, who dispatched the expedition from Fortress Monroe, reported his loss, 18 killed, including Major Winthrop and Lieutenant Griebble, 53 wounded and 5 missing.

Contemporaneous Remarks of the Press.

The Richmond Dispatch said: "It is one of the most extraordinary victories in the annals of war. Four thousand thoroughly drilled and equipped troops routed and driven from the field by only 1,100 men . . . The courage and conduct of the noble sons of the South engaged in this battle are beyond all praise. They have crowned the name of their country with imperishable lustre and made their own names immortal.

"With common consent credit was given to North Carolina as the chief actor in the great achievement."

The Petersburg Express said: "All hail to the brave sons of the Old North State, whom Providence seems to have thrust forward in the first pitched battle on Virginia soil in behalf of Southern rights and independence."

The Richmond Whig said: "The North Carolina Regiment covered itself with glory at the Battle of Bethel."

The Richmond Examiner, the leading paper of the Confederacy, said: "Honor to those to whom honor is due. All our troops appear to have behaved nobly at Bethel, but the honors of the day are clearly due to the splendid regiment of North Carolina, whose charge of bayonets decided it, and pressaged their conduct on many a more important field."

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.

MEMORANDUM.